

THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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BARENT GARDENIER,

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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of *punctuality* should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

The same cause which renders *punctuality* indispensable, renders it necessary also, that the remittance be made so that *five dollars*, a year, *New-York money*, may be realized from it. Little or nothing can be realized, if when a five dollar bill is sent us, we are obliged to pay a broker from eleven to twenty-five per cent, to turn it into money current in this city.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26.

To correspondents. If the Gentleman, who sent us a communication on the subject of Judge Story's opinion will call at this office, he will be furnished with the (Boston) Yankee; which contains some remarks on his performance.

TWO FACTS.

1st. When the war ended, the pay of our soldiers was *reduced* from 8 dollars to 5, *per month*, (agreeably to a previous law of Congress).

2d. When the war ended, the pay of our members of Congress was *increased* from 130 to 360 *per month*.

These two facts taken together make a remarkable fact, which proves that persons alter cases, as well as circumstances.

For the Courier.

SKETCH OF CHARACTER—from real life.

Frank, open, and easy of access, on a slight acquaintance he is rather prepossessing; and leads

you to expect in him, if not a valuable friend, at least an agreeable companion.—But you soon find him too imprudent to be trusted, and too impertinent to please. Genteel in dress, his general contour bespeaks the gentleman—he is, however, frequently guilty of using the vilest language, and of exhibiting the grossest behaviour, without apparently being sensible of any impropriety. With many professions of attachment to decorum of manners and morality of conduct, “he swears like a sailor,” and flouts his companions like a bully. Secured from personal chastisement by the contempt, with which he never fails to inspire his acquaintance, he rails indiscriminately; heaps insult upon insult, and abuse upon abuse; gives the *lie direct* to one, and calls another a d—d fool to his face.

Flippant and forward, you would, at first, certainly think him well informed; but hear him a few moments, and you'll pronounce him the most consummate ignoramus that ever existed. Like a thin piece of water when agitated, he soon discovers a shallow and muddy bottom. At breakfast one morning, he gravely enquired, if “Guinea were not somewhere in the West-Indies;” and during the late eclipse of the moon, he archly suspected the sun had got between it and the earth! His conversation consists entirely of small talk—such as the ladies too often retail at tea-parties;—or of a certain “heterogeneous concatenation of extraneous phraseology,” as unmeaning as it is unintelligible.—Reasoning and discussion are out of the question. He flies from subject to subject like a chirping bird flitting from bush to bough; and is as incapable of pursuing an argument from the major proposition to the conclusion, as a bat is of following the aerial flight of an eagle.—Cursed with a restless *cacoethes loquendi*, he will talk, be the subject, time and occasion what they may. Fond of telling stories and “cracking jokes” and determined at all events to laugh at them, if you don't choose to laugh with him, he will laugh without you. Thus he frequently has all the pleasure of telling the story, and laughing at it besides. Too vain, or too stupid to be alarmed by any indirect attack, “he never takes the hint without a kick;”—You must actually tread upon him to make him sensible of an imposition.

Some appearance of good breeding he certainly has; but it is the effect of habit, and the result of having kept good company rather than the dictate of good sense or the delicacy of feeling. A show of learning he often attempts; but his discourse is uttered by rote, like the parrots—his knowledge is all *second hand*—of science he has nothing.

HAL.

“FREDONIA.” A PARODY.

While as down a bye alley with Sumacks o'er-spread,

Like a mouse from an earthquake I hastily fled,
The light from the face of fair nature retir'd
The tempests did murmur and the blue lights were fir'd.

The stench of cecytus flow'd round me like fog
And a voice that resembled the squeal of a hog;—

“Fredonia! Fredonia! To glory arise!

“Tho' thy Franklin is dead, thy Mitchell ne'er dies.”

The Citizens of Charleston at present, breakfast, dine and sup, at a most enormous charge! Animal food is not so high as it was some time past—but *Flour* is selling at \$20 per barrel—Rice at \$5 per cwt.—and Flint Corn at \$1 1-2 per bushel!!—*Char. Pat.*

From the Boston Gazette of Thursday.

FROM CUMANA, JUNE 23.

The Mermaid, Capt. Handy, arrived at this place yesterday, in 40 days from Cumana. His report of military operations is not so late as our previously received accounts from Lagaira. The following particulars, obligingly furnished by Capt. H. are, however interesting:—

“ Executions took place almost daily at Cumana; and it was shocking to humanity to witness the barbarity and horrid treatment which the patriots experienced, whenever they fell into the power of the royalists. Persons were daily apprehended as spies, and of being favorable to the cause of patriots; they received a mock trial, were sentenced to death, taken out to the plains, (just without the city) where they are shot, and their bodies left on the ground for the crows to feed upon. An instance of inhumanity and cruelty took place at Cumana while Capt. H. was there, which disaffected great many persons with the government, and on account of which it was thought they would not oppose the approach of the patriots; but on the contrary would join them. It is as follows.—Copy from Capt. Handy’s Journal. “CUMANA, JUNE 12TH.—Witnessed a most barbarous act. A female of the most respectable family in Cumana, for uttering some invectives against the government, and speaking in favor of the patriot party, was tied on a jack-ass, attended by a guard of 10 soldiers, led through the streets, and at every corner, and opposite the houses of her dearest connections, received a certain number of lashes on the bare back, apportionate to 200, the number she was sentenced to receive; what rendered the punishment still more disgraceful, the person who inflicted it, was a large negro, who when her long beautiful hair, in some degree defended her delicate skin, the inhuman wretch with one hand removed it, that the lashes inflicted with the other might cause the more acute pain. The poor sufferer was blindfolded, and bore the inhuman treatment with as much fortitude, as perhaps was ever exhibited on a similar occasion; her cries were feeble; but I saw, notwithstanding the handkerchief that concealed her face, tears trickling down and falling on her breast. I saw but one dozen lashes inflicted; but some of my crew who were on shore, had the curiosity to see the whole sentence put in execution;—my feelings were to much hurt to let curiosity overcome them. I made particular inquiries respecting the unfortunate girl, two days after, and was informed, that she refused all medical aid, and food; and a few days afterwards I was informed, that she was dead, being from her exquisite feelings unable to survive the disgrace and pain she had suffered.”

From the Salem Gazette of Aug. 23.

A GREAT CALAMITY

Has just visited a portion of our town. Yesterday morning, about 4 o’clock, a fierce fire broke out from a barn standing in the centre of that cluster of buildings on the South east corner of Liberty and Water-streets, not unaptly denominated a tinder box. Before the inhabitants could be roused from their slumbers, and assembled at the scene of danger, it had gained such a head, that

nothing but a dead calm in the air seemed to afford any hope of setting bounds to the threatened desolation. The building on fire was almost in contact with the distil-house of Messrs. E. & J. Norris, on Water-street, the large three-story dwelling-house occupied by Rev. Mr. Perley and his brother, on Liberty-street, and the dwelling-house and bake-house of Mr. Ball, all of which were quickly involved in the conflagration, and the flames did not subside till they had swept away these and every other building on the corner, together with a number on the west side of Liberty-street. In the extremity of our distress, we received a generous and powerful aid from our brethren of Marblehead, Beverly and Danvers, with their engines, &c. and some came even from Lynn to our succour. Owing to the perfect and providential stillness of the air, the extraordinary efforts of this combination of strength, directed by the good judgment of the fire-wards, were effectual in preventing the ravages of the fire into Vine-street and onwards: the three-story brick house of Capt. Phillips stood as a barrier in one part, though the wood work upon it was many times on fire; and the flames were often seen curling over the ridge of Mr. Buffum’s wooden house, which nevertheless was saved, though within a few feet of the buildings burnt. On the western side of the street, the house of Mr. Dabney was only saved by the greatest care and exertion, the street between that and the burning buildings being very narrow. How this fire was kindled, we cannot ascertain. We do not easily give in to suspicion of design, which we have here suggested; a single spark, a cigar or a very trifling incident in so combustible a place, might have been sufficient to produce the mischief.

The number of buildings totally destroyed were 19. The sufferers in this great conflagration were as follows:

On the East side of Liberty Street.

Mr. Samuel Buffum: two dwelling-houses, though not burnt down, the one in which he lived greatly injured, and the other damaged beyond repair—2.

Rev. Mr. Perley and his Brother: a large 3 story-house, with a barn and store, occupied by them, but owned by Salem Bank, totally consumed: their families had only time to fly from the house with their clothes in their hands, and dress themselves abroad—3.

Messrs. E. & J. Norris: dwelling-house, distil-house and store, consumed, with much property: the rum from the distil-house poured into the dock a sheet of liquid fire—5.

Mr. Wm. Ball: a dwelling-house (tenanted by Mrs. Henderson, Miss Ormond and Mr. Joseph,) a building occupied as a dwelling and bake-house by himself, together with a barn and store, consumed.—4.

Mrs. Moses and Mrs. Yell: occupying a dwelling-house owned by the heirs of Nathan Pierce, which was consumed.—1.

Family of Stanley: dwelling-house consumed.—1.

Mr. Steph. Phillips: a barn consumed.—1

Mr. William Proctor: a barn pulled down.—1.

West side of Liberty-street.

Messrs. Sauls (father and son) and Mr. Martin: a dwelling-house and shop, owned and occupied by them, consumed.—2.

Mr. Josiah Parsons: a dwelling-house, front occupied as a shop, also a building owned by him and Mr. Jonathan Neal, the upper part occupied as a rigging loft by Mr. Thomas Fearless, consumed. In the cellar of this building were some hundred barrels of tar, the burning of which sent

forth a heavy smoke and flame resembling the description of a grand volcanic eruption.--2.

On Vine Street.

Mr. Samuel Gray's shoemaker's shop pulled down, and Mr. J. Scobie's nearly so.--2.

Of the amount of property lost by this disastrous fire, we have heard no estimate; it must be great, and to many their all. A number of families are houseless, and many of the sufferers must need, and will enjoy relief from the kind hand of benevolence and charity.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated,

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26.

It is now ascertained by the schr. Dos Hermanos, just arrived at Barrataria, from Boquilla de Piedra, that the Congress of the Patriots there had been dispersed by Teran, and that a most destructive anarchy had broken out amongst the leaders and partizans of the Mexican revolution; in consequence of which, no kind of government or army existed in that quarter to support the cause of independence. Epitasio, who commanded a division of patriots on the road to Mexico, went over with them all to the royal army, which appears to have sunk the partizans in those provinces in the greatest despondency. Under these gloomy circumstances, they have no money at their disposal, and all the lines of communication are in possession of the royalists. As an instance of their distressed condition, I have only to tell you, that the Mexican Ambassador in this city was lately expelled from the house where he lodged, on account of his being destitute of the means to discharge his bill and his dependents have gone to different places in the United States, with the object of raising money by deceiving people with false reports, as well as with flattering promises and engagements, which they can never realize.—Some merchants here have advanced the agents of the patriots, a cargo of ammunition and other warlike stores, to the amount of 70,000 dollars; and from last September to the present day, it has been utterly impossible for them to recover one cent in payment of said cargo, although they have sent eight vessels at different periods to Boquilla de Piedra, for this express purpose. I wonder how men of common sense can be imposed upon by such people. To the above I must add, as a fact, in the beginning of this month an expedition set out from Vera Cruz for Boquilla de Piedra, and there was no doubt that the place would be taken, and the patriots entirely defeated and exterminated. From all these circumstances, I consider it a great folly to embark in speculations and engagements with such adventurers.

We are at a loss to conjecture the source from whence the denial that the Prometheus proceeds for Russia with a messenger relative to the affair of Mr. Kosloff comes. We know of no differences with the Court of St. Petersburg, unless they originate in that cir-

cumstance.—It is well known that all official intercourse with Mr. Harris, the charge d'affaires of the United States at the Court of Russia, has been suspended, and this in consequence of the treatment of Mr. Kosloff.

The precipitancy with which the messenger sailed, shows that his object is important. He would not wait a single day for the officer who was appointed to command the vessel, and she carried but half her complement of men.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From the Philadelphia Register, Aug. 20.

The unjust and persecuting spirit, in which Mr. Jefferson removed the soldiers of the Revolution from the civil offices, which President Washington had conferred upon them as rewards of military service, however base in principle, and vindictive in application, was nevertheless, conformable to his character as a deserter from that very service, and was exactly in unison with his conduct, as the correspondent of Mazzei and the confederate of Callender, in traducing the Father of his Country.

But the following statement of facts by one, who had served with distinction as Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery in the Army of the United States, during the war of Independence, exhibits a course of proceeding, on the part of President Madison, if possible, more reproachful, and more disgusting to every man of American feeling, than was before recorded in the annals of our government, either as it regards favoritism to the enemies of our Revolution, or the oppression and contempt of its friends.

Lieut. Col. — says, that when the — office in the customs at Philadelphia became vacant by the death of General —, he was an applicant—and that after the receipt of his application, Mr. Madison first nominated — to the Senate to fill the office, and afterwards nominated — to the Senate, which nomination was confirmed. Lieut. Colonel —, being informed of these facts, addressed a letter to President Madison, in which he stated, that, as he had thought proper, in the first instance, to prefer a person who had entered Philadelphia in triumph with the British General Howe, when he took possession of the city as a conqueror, and afterwards to confer the office on another person, who had served against America in the war of the revolution in the British regiment commanded by col. Simcoe, the most marauding corps of the British army, he lieut. col. —, had to request that his name might be struck from the list of applicants; and if any commission had been sent to him, he requested that it might be recalled, as he would receive no appointment from one who could bestow the offices of the United States on men who carried arms against them.

If Mr. Madison or any of his friends shall affect to question the truth of the facts, which are here related, the names of all the parties shall be given to the public, with as little re-

serve as the substance of the letter, which is now recited.

AMERICANUS.

From the Democratic Press of Friday.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The National Intelligencer is incorrectly informed:—the convention of Bank Delegates that met in Philadelphia, “decided” NOTHING; they had no authority to *decide*; all they did or could do, was to *recommend*, and they did not even recommend that the “earliest” resumption of specie payments should be on the 1st of July next.

We apprehend that the understanding the Intelligencer has in respect to the answer of the secretary of the treasury is as incorrect as we know its information is as to the proceedings of the convention of delegates. We speak advisedly, and we aver that the committee or the convention, that waited on the secretary of the treasury to advise him of what the convention had agreed to, reported that although the secretary regretted that the convention had agreed to recommend a postponement of specie payments to the 1st July next, yet he would give all the facilities he could to carry the measure into operation. We presume that by this time the secretary of the Treasury has ascertained that the recommendation of the Convention of Banks, has not been universally agreed to even by the Banks that they were supposed to be represented.

We conclude, by again declaring, that we consider it the interest and the duty of the State Banks, to advise the public of what they have done, and their reasons for so doing.

From the National Intelligencer of Wednesday.

STATE BANKS.—The Convention of delegates from the banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which lately met in Philadelphia, decided to postpone the resumption of specie payments until, at the earliest, the 1st of July next. The decision was communicated, as stated in an extract from a Baltimore paper, published in this paper on the 16th inst. to the Secretary of the Treasury; but we understand, that the Secretary was far from approving it, or suggesting, that in the discharge of his official duties, he could acquiesce in the proposed arrangement. The decision is in manifest collision with the measures of the Legislature for establishing the Bank of the United States, and for the collection of the revenue, in the lawful currency; and Mr. Dallas's view of its effects may be collected from the expressions of a letter which he has addressed to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia; and of which the following is a copy.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia.

Treasurer's Department,

15th August, 1816.

Gentlemen,—The information communicated to this Department renders it probable, that in the course of a few days, the sum of

3,400,000 dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, will have been actually received, on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, exclusive of the public subscription; and it will then be your duty, to notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia, for the election of the directors, who are to be chosen by the stockholders. As an incident, in the performance of this duty, it is presumed, that you will deem it proper to provide a suitable building for commencing the business of the Bank, at the place designated for holding the election; and conforming to the general nature of your trust, you will, no doubt, be disposed to make such other preparatory arrangements as will facilitate and accelerate the operations of the institution. It is, in deed, of high importance to the people as well as to the government, that the Bank of the United States should be in an organized and active state before the 20th of February next, when the paper of the State Banks, which have not returned to metallic payments, must be rejected in the collection of duties and taxes; and when such banks will unavoidably, cease to be the depository of the public revenue.

In this view of the subject, I am authorised by the President to recommend that you cause to be prepared such books, engravings, and paper, as you shall deem necessary for the commencement of the business of the Bank, as soon as the directors shall be chosen by the stockholders. If, however, an opportunity occurs, it will be proper to consult the directors who have been appointed by the government, although not members of your Board, upon the measures pursued, in consequence of this recommendation.

With the advantages of the proposed anticipation, it is believed that the Bank of the United States may be in operation before the 1st of January next; and a hope is still indulged, that the State Banks will either conform to that event, or adopt the period contemplated by the Legislature (the 20th of February) for a general resumption of specie payments.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most ob't serv't.

A. J. DALLAS.

Messrs. Jones, Girard, Wil- }
ling, Leiper, and Evans. } Commissioners.

Superstitious terror!—The following story is recited in the Baltimore American from an English paper:—

“In a garrison in England, in the night, a person was suddenly taken very ill, and the doctor had no other method of giving relief but to send to his store at some distance for the requisite medicines; for this purpose, he employed an old woman to execute this commission. In order to protect herself from the night air and to prevent her candle from going out, she covered herself with a blanket: having occasion to pass near to a sentinel on

his post, the soldier looked with amazement and terror at the approaching figure, and his bewildered imagination converted the lady into the devil, with a long tail, cloven feet, and belching red hot flames from his mouth.— Suddenly he threw down his musket, and took to his heels, loudly crying that he had seen old Satan coming to take him soul and body! He actually died by the fright in about a quarter of an hour afterwards. Yet this man had served with reputation in all the wars in the Peninsula, and had fought at the battle of Waterloo."

SPIRIT OF THE WEST.

Female bravery, or something like insurrection.

A few days since the sheriff of Randolph county called at the house of a farmer to collect the state tax; when, the farmer not being at home, his wife presented him the amount of the tax in western paper. The sheriff refused to receive it, saying he would have none but notes on the Richmond banks or specie. She represented to him, in that impressive manner so peculiar to the fair, the impossibility of her compliance, as there was none of the money he wanted to be had. However, he persisted in his demand, and said he would take enough of her property to satisfy him. She told him if he entered the house it would be at the risk of his life, for she would shoot him. He disregarding her threats, made an attempt to enter, when to his astonishment, and no doubt to the astonishment of every person that has an indifferent opinion of female perseverance and courage, she snatched up a gun that was loaded, determined to protect her property from the fangs of the tax-gatherer, and discharged the contents at him— Fortunately, his contiguity to her at the time enabled him to seize the gun by the barrel just in time to prevent his threatened destruction. The contents passed through the breast of his coat. Being foiled in this, she with all the heroic ardour of a Spartan dame, made so good a use of the empty gun, that he was forced to make a precipitate and disorderly retreat, leaving her master of the field!

We can further add, on the authority of a gentleman just from Randolph, that the populace, both male and female, are so exasperated at the conduct of the government in compelling the payment of the taxes in Richmond paper or specie, both of which, by the bye, have made their exit from this part of the state, that they are determined, at the risks of their lives, to prevent their collection—numbers solemnly avow their intention to take the life of any man that will attempt to enforce, what they call the unjust, impolitic and wicked measures of our eastern law-givers.—*Morgantown, (Va.) Spec.*

From The Lancaster Journal.

A waggish correspondent of the Clarksburgh "Bye-Stander" (we suppose he is an Irishman) states, that travelling on the 4th of July last, he overtook an honest hearted Dutchman, and having a bottle of whiskey along with him prevailed upon his fellow-traveller to celebrate the day at the first convenient spring.—They drank a number of toasts upon the occasion—from which we select the two following as possessing some pith:

"The last session of Congress—knowing that the country was involved deeply in debt by the war, they with a generous patriotism, worthy of example, reduced their pay from six dollars a day to fifteen hundred dollars a year!"

Volunteer, by the German Traveller.

"Here's a doast to all de poor tevils in de world, vat is in shale for det—God zend dem a speety teliverance."

CANANDAIGUA, Aug. 20.

The Season.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather in the early part of the season, which threw a deep gloom over our agricultural prospects, throughout the country; the reports from all quarters are now very flattering. The farmer will not realize all that he would wish; but, generally, he will be blessed with plenty, and to spare. The ungracious forebodings of scarcity and famine, predicted by some, and which were suggested by a consciousness of their own unworthiness, are succeeded by gladness, and should excite grateful sensations to Him, whose

*"Bounty shines in autumn unconfined,
And spreads a common feast for all that lives."*

The occasional showers and warm sun, experienced for the last few weeks, have been highly beneficial to the crops of corn and to the grass. These, however, cannot regain their backwardness, and will be light. The crops of wheat, rye and oats, particularly in Ontario county, have never been better. Apples will fall much short of what was expected; peaches, and other fruits, were mostly cut off by the early frosts.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

If we may be allowed to judge of the state of democratic opinion, by the declarations made in their papers, and in resolutions passed at public meetings in different parts of the country; we should certainly conclude, that the sentiment prevails very extensively, if not generally, among them, *that the affairs of the government are managed by corruption.* We have seen the charge made, and repeated, in many of their Gazettes, in the boldest and most unqualified terms; and we have no recollection of meeting with any thing, from any quarter, in the form of denial, or contradiction. In the Western States, where there has heretofore been as thorough a devotedness to the measures of the administration as their hearts could wish, the people have become clamorous on the subject. Federalists have had but one opinion respecting this characteristic of the administration, since they saw the means used to secure Mr. Jefferson's first election. *The pay given* for the few votes necessary to turn the scale in his favour, furnished evidence, too conclusive of the fact, that rather than lose power, place, and patronage, a certain class of boasting patriots would avail themselves of any, and, if necessary, all the means in their power, to attain and secure their favourite object. Nor have they hitherto discovered any substantial proof of returning virtue and integrity, in the men who, from the period above mentioned, have successively swayed the republican sceptre in "*this free and enlightened country.*" On the contrary, as ever was, and ever will be, the fact, power obtained by corruption, must

be maintained by accumulating corruption. For this purpose, patronage is multiplied and extended, and more and more people are brought into the service of the administration, so that at length all the honour and emolument of the government, and a great proportion of the national income, is bestowed for the sole and direct purpose of purchasing and perpetuating popularity in our chief rulers and their successors.

Another circumstance distinguishes the present time from the past. There is among the democratic party, a very extensive avowed dislike, and, from the strong language which they use regarding it, an abhorrence of presidential *caucussing*. A great number of their papers have denounced the practice with as much warmth and vehemence as ever the federalists did. They declare it unconstitutional as well as unjust—a violation of the rights of the people, a fraud on the privilege of election. On this subject, also, they agree with federalists. By the latter, it has always been considered as a gross outrage on the constitutional rights and privileges of the people, which, if persisted in much longer, must go far towards the destruction of the national union and compact. The circumstances attending the last meeting of this sort, shew most satisfactorily, that a deep impression of the dangerous nature and tendency of caucussing for a chief magistrate, had been made upon the minds of a large portion of the democratic party. And we shall be much disappointed in our expectations, if it does not prove to be the fact, that Mr. Monroe was driven to the necessity of adopting more *decisive measures* to secure the lean and shabby nomination, which, after much tribulation, he was able to obtain, than either of his predecessors in this detestable employment.

Whence, then, does it happen, when so large a portion of that part of the community, which has for so long a time been devoted to the present reigning Dynasty, have become convinced of their corruption in the administration of the government, and of the undue, intriguing, and unconstitutional means that are used by them, to obtain their places, that they submit any longer to their sway? After having experienced the mischiefs of this course of proceeding for sixteen years, and having for the same period lent all their powers and labors to support a system, which, if persisted in will inevitably terminate in the destruction of the constitution, and, of course, in a change of the government, how is it to be accounted for, that they can be still induced, by any consideration, to give any support, or even countenance, to the men who have formed that system, or to the system itself? We are perfectly sensible, that the great alarm excited by the caucussing and corrupt party, at the idea of *disunion*, has gone great lengths: and that it requires some nerve in individuals, to expose themselves to the vengeance of those who hold over their heads the rod of despotism, and denunciation. And

yet, it seems, a *perfect union*, on this great point, does not exist. There are individuals who brave that vengeance, by condemning measures which they deem dangerous to the liberties of the country. A few more instances of similar intrepidity and independence, would shake the caucussing party to their foundation. It is well known that some of the democratic states are ripe for opposition. It is equally well known, that what federal votes there may be, will never be given for a Jeffersonian Virginian. It is not less certain, that Mr. Monroe's foundation is a weak one, and that a slight effort would overthrow the tottering fabric of his purchased popularity, and extinguish the last hopes of Virginia usurpation.

A merchant of this city having recently got a violent cold attended with a fever, sent for his doctor, who advised him to go immediately to bed and he would send him something that would cause a perspiration. "Hold, my friend," replied the patient, "I will go to bed, but you need not send me any medicine for the purpose you mention: I shall put my *bill book* under my head, and that will make me perspire copiously enough."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

HOW TASTES DIFFER!

The Albany Argus says there is "much *pungency* as well as *justice*, in the following remark of the Pennsylvania Republican," viz

"It is a pity that Mr. Clinton's eminent talents and acquirements cannot be permitted to *shine* in the *splendour* of their own *brilliancy*, without being always *beclouded* by the *shadows* of unclean spirits, which hover around him and *darken*, the *lustre* of his rays!"

This reminds us of the "*shady shadow* of an *umbrageous tree*," or the shining splendor, of the bright and brilliant luminary of day." It may be vastly *pungent* however. Rhetoricians direct us to ascertain the correctness of a metaphor by painting it and exhibiting it to the eye. Now, if you will make a picture of the Pennsylvania Republican's metaphor, and it is not a good picture, it will not be for the want of *light* and *shade*. But if it is elegant, it must be what the Argus calls an "*elegant obscurity*."

THOMAS MOORE TURNED PSALMIST.

Anacreon Moore, who has written so much about love, lust, and wine, has just manufactured for us a parcel of sacred hymns! If he succeeds as well in describing the love of God, as the love of women, it will certainly prove the great versatility of his genius. Moore has been long quaffing at the fount of Helicon, and if he has really deserted that intoxicating spring, to drink of the "*fountain of living waters*," we are rejoiced at the change of his taste, and hope he will prove as powerful a champion in the cause of Religion and Virtue, as he has heretofore been of Infidelity and Vice.

Extract of a letter, received in Boston, dated, Palermo June 12.

Since writing this morning, we have received the unwelcome news, that a complete

revolution has taken place in *Tunis*. The Bey has been beheaded, and every Christian massacred, without discrimination. This information has been officially announced here by the first Senator; and corroborates the report which we had a few days since, which was, that the Turkish soldiers had formed a conspiracy to behead the Bey, and put his son on the throne: giving *Tunis* the same government as that of *Algiers*—i. e. for the soldiers to elect their Bey. Insurance has arisen from 1 to 5 1-2 per cent. from this to *Naples*. Com. PERRY is now here and intends to proceed with the *Java*, *Erie* and *Ontario* to *Tunis*, and in case this news is true, he will send a sloop of war to convey us down.

"Mr. Anderson our Consul at *Tunis*, is now here on board the *Java*."

Price of Stocks at London, July 13th.

AMERICAN.

Three per cent. 50 1-2 a 50 3-4; war 6 do. 80. with dividends from 1st July 1816.

BRITISH.

3 pr. ct. red. 63 3-8 5-8 1-2; 3 do. con. 63 1-8 3 3 ex. dis.; 4 do. do. 70 1-4; omnium, 23 1 4 1-2.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE PATRIOT.]

LIVERPOOL, July 16.

"The sales of Cotton in the last week were about 10,000, and the import scarcely 3000 bags. In the prices no change has taken place; but the demand, although it continues very steady, is certainly rather less brisk. Pot Ashes have declined to 60s. a 61s. per cwt. In other articles we have no change whatever. Our London letters quote American 6 per cent. stock at 80; but there were many sellers, and it was believed that 79 1-2 would be accepted. No more failures of importance were mentioned.

RATHBONE, HODGSON & CO."

ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE, BY THE REPEATER.

From the files of the English papers, with which Capt. Glover favored the Editors of the Patriot, the following extracts are made.

The "*Statesman*" contains Cobbett's 20th letter to the American people on the prorogation of Parliament and the Regent's speech. It also contains his letter "To the Men of Kent," on their rejection of the address proposed to the royal family, congratulating them on the marriage of the princess Charlotte.

RICHARD BRAINSLEY SHERIDAN, who died on the 7th of July, aged 64, seems to be regretted by all parties in England. He was a member of parliament, distinguished for his eloquence and patriotism. He was the author of *the Rivals*, *the Duenna*, *the School for Scandal*, *the Critic*, and several other productions. His reputation as a literary man was no less eminent than that which he gained as a statesman. Having died in extreme poverty, he has left a rare example of a pure and disinterested public man amidst an almost universal corruption in England.

The king of the Netherlands acceded, July 1, to the "Holy League" with Russia, Austria and Prussia, conceiving that "it will have a beneficial influence on the state of society, and the reciprocal relations of nations."

The London Courier, July 12, betrays a fool-

ish resentment at the attention paid to the "illustrious French exiles" in the United States.

The following is copied from the London "*Sun*," a ministerial print, and shows the excessive delicacy and refinement of British Editors!

LONDON, July 11.

"The frequent indisposition of the Princess Charlotte naturally occasion surmises that they proceed from a cause more agreeable than otherwise to the feelings of a nation deeply interested in the happiness of her Royal Highness. It may perhaps expose us to a charge of want of etiquette to say any thing on this subject, but knowing how much gratified the country will be by the information, we cannot refrain from stating, that authority, more grave than Gossip's Story, gives us leave to lament her illness as slight as possible, and to indulge our warmest hopes and utter our best wishes on the auspicious married condition of one so dear to the British People."

LONDON, July 12.

Paris papers of the 10th have just reached us in addition to those of the 9th received last night, and copied into a preceding column. We proceed to abridge the most interesting articles of intelligence in those of the last date.

The emperor of Austria, it is remarked, had a very long conference with our ambassador at Vienna. The marriage of prince Leopold of the Two Sicilies (second son of the King of Naples) with the Austrian archduchess, Maria Clementine, is to take place at Schoenbrunn, on the 28th of July. After the marriage the Emperors of Austria and Russia are to meet in Polish Diet at Warsaw.

Count Cohary, father-in-law to the prince of Cobourg, has been raised to the rank of a prince, and is looking out for an estate to purchase in Germany. He is one of the chief noblemen of Hungary.

The great house of Hofzinser and Weldaner have stopped payment; the latter for 1,400,000 florins.

The prince of Conde is indisposed at Chantilly.

The minister of finance, Count Corvetto, has obtained six weeks leave of absence, and leaves Paris immediately for the waters at Vichy. His under secretary, baron Laboullerie, transacts the business of the department *ad interim*.

Trelloron's wife has, it is said, presented a petition to the Duchess of Angouleme, to intercede with the king for her husband. The conspirators had lodged no appeal on the night of the 29th.

On the 13th the heart of the musician Gretry, is to be inaugurated at the hermitage of Rosseau!!

The king of Sardinia has resorted to further severe measures to put down the secret societies, under various names in the Gulf of Spezia.

French Funds—5 per cents. 95f.—Bank actions, 1065f.

The renewal of the war is now considered certain at the India house, and measures are taken accordingly. India stock has fallen in consequence nearly 5 per cent. within these few days.

Reports of new and extraordinary atrocities on the part of the Algerines reached town yesterday, which we trust will prove incorrect.

His Royal Highness the prince regent has received a communication from the emperor of Russia, signifying that his imperial majesty the emperor has sent as a mark of his esteem and regard for his royal highness, a set of horses, which have been put on board the Russian frigate *La Mure*, and are daily expected to arrive in this country. By all accounts, these horses are of a remarkably beautiful species, and not unworthy of being even an imperial present to the ruler of Great Britain.

The East India Company's outward bound ship *Coldstream*, arrived at St. Helena the 21st May; she lost sight of the *Lady Castle-reagh* and *Cambridge* in the night of the 12th March, in thick blowing weather.

It is stated, in a letter from the Mediterranean, that a captain of one of his majesty's frigates had, by going on shore, fallen into the hands of the Algerines, who, with the most refined cruelty, nailed him to a cross, making him suffer the most excruciating tortures.—Some Turks, who were present, moved to pity by his sufferings, attempted to release him, but were shot dead for their humane interference. The captain's name is given in the letter which communicates the intelligence; but we forbear to mention it without further corroboration of the fact.

A Portuguese Indiaman has been lost on her voyage from China, which has caused a heavy loss to Lloyd's. One house alone insured the vessel for 30,000*l*.

The freedom of the city of London has been presented to Prince Coubourg.

We have been informed, upon good authority, that the pecuniary difficulties of Mr. Sheridan were even greater than is generally imagined; and that in order to relieve them, his royal highness the prince regent, a short time before Mr. Sheridan's death, generously sent him two hundred pounds. This gift, at such a time, must have been highly valuable, both for the comforts it furnished—comforts, which it is lamentable to hear, were often before wanting—and for the testimony afforded of the prince's continued regard for this celebrated man.

Paris, July 5.—Yesterday the Americans now in Paris, met to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. The banquet was very brilliant. Mr. Jackson, the American charge d'affairs, presided. Among the toasts drank were the following:—"To France, our oldest ally; all our wishes are for her happiness and prosperity?"

General Rigaud, who was sentenced to death (*par contumace*) has been arrested by order of the Prussian government, at Sarrebruck, where he had taken refuge, on account of some criminal correspondence with some other refugees.

July 9.—Count Dillon, minister of the king to the court of Saxony, has had his audience of leave.

The king of Bavaria, during his stay in that part of his new estates which borders upon France, has given new proofs of his sentiments for his most Christian majesty. He has, it is said, refused to employ a French subject settled upon the frontier, whose principles are known to be opposed to the cause of the legitimate sovereign, and he has also ordered an officer of his army to be transferred to a prison in the interior of his kingdom, who some time back, at Wissemburg, being drunk, gave a toast odious to every good Frenchman.

Vienna, June 20.—We learn that the landgrave of Hesse-Rothemburg has exchanged

with the king of Prussia his possessions upon the Rhine, for the principality of Ratsbon, in Silesia, and an equivalent in money. The principality of Ratsbon brings in nearly forty eight thousand rix dollars.

They write from Constantinople, that in addition to the plague, another calamity has happened in the suburbs of Pera. By the negligence of the inspector of the sewers, the arches have given way, and impeded the water. The sultan himself went to the place and reprimanded severely the inspector, and such was the effect upon the unhappy man, that he is since dead.

Otranto, June 25.—A Genoese tartan has entered this port, the commander of which declares that he was pursued by two Barbary corsairs, and owed his safety to meeting with a French vessel, which gave chase to the Barbarians. Light squadrons are to be fitted out by subscription to cruise against the Barbary vessels.

LONDON, July 15.

New dollars per ounce, 4*s*, 10 1-2.

Marshal Soult continued at Dusseldorf.

The Algerine expedition has received an addition of the *Hebrus*, *Granicus*, *Heron* and *Mutine*. The *Impregnable* and *Superb*, being completed with provisions, &c. went into the Sound on Tuesday last.

The *Belzshub* bomb is also completed, and took in her mortars on Tuesday.

On Thursday an order was received at Plymouth for all the ships to receive iron cables, and have bits fitted fore and aft, for fastening springs to them, in case it should be necessary to lie broadside to the enemy's batteries. The launches and boats are to carry small mortars and carronades.

Marine artillery from Woolwich and a company of the Rocket Corps will attend the expedition.

The *Queen Charlotte*, of 110 guns, bearing Lord Exmouth's flag, Capt. James Brisbane, and the *Minden* 74, Captain Patterson, went out of Portsmouth harbor on Tuesday; and the *Prometheus*, Capt. Dashwood, sailed on that day with despatches for Rear Admiral Penrose, at Malta. The *Albion*, Capt. Coode, (fitted for the flag of Sir C. Penrose) has been added to the fleet, making seven sail of the line. Upon the arrival of the *Madagascar* at Spithead, which is hourly expected, her crew will be drafted into the *Queen Charlotte*, *Minden*, and *Leander*. The bomb vessels in the river, should they not soon obtain a sufficient number of new raised men, will be completed from the crews of other peace home ships.

It is said that the Dutch fleet will co-operate with ours.

The extent of human Impudence.

The National Intelligencer of the 29th ult. contains the following extract, *in totidem verbis*:

"The Federalists themselves are so satisfied of the valuable results of the war that they scarcely make it now a ground of objection to any man that supported it."

At a time when the "results of the war" are felt in the poverty and distress of every class of the community, office holders excepted, it was hardly to be expected that the court Gazette would have ventured upon such a flight of impudence; such an insolent disregard of the people.—*Ev. Post.*

From the *Aurora*.

The Virginia Enquirer says, the *Aurora* has forfeited the confidence of the republican party.—This is contradicted by the actual circulation and approbation bestowed on the paper, which, at no period since its existence, was so prosperous, or profitable as at this moment.

An acrimonious letter has lately been written by the Hon. William Crawford,* and published in a Harrisburgh paper, addressed to the Hon. John B. Gibson, one of the Judges of our Supreme Court.

It seems that the Judge presided at a meeting at Carlisle, on the 4th of July, when the following toast was drank:—"The 14th Congress—In the eye of the law, and of reason, the receiver is as bad as the thief;" &c.—Now Dr. Crawford voted against the law, but received the wages, and therefore considered the toast as an attack upon him.

The law, in our opinion, was a very improper one, but it seems to have attracted a share of public attention, far greater than its importance deserved. The toast was certainly very bitter.—The letter of the Doctor is not distinguished for its mildness. When it is known that Judge Gibson was merely on a visit to Carlisle, it will not be thought improbable that his presiding was merely accidental; and being a stranger, it is not at all likely he had any hand in forming the toasts.—*Phil. pap.*

* A member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

MISERY OF JOB.

[Translated from L'ABEILLE AMERICAINE, published in Philadelphia.]

To plague poor Job the Devil took his wealth,
Bore off his children, and destroyed his health.
Now what d'you think he did—still more his life

To render wretched?—Why, he left his WIFE.

THINGS IN THEIR RIGHT PLACES.

A certain Judge after hearing a florid discourse from a young lawyer, advised him to pluck out some of the feathers from the wing of his imagination, and put them to the tail of his Judgment.

SPOTS ON THE EARTH.

West-India Slaves.—The black Slaves in Dominica are supposed to be about 21,000, white people 1500, free persons of colour 3000; Demarara, slaves, 71,000, white and free coloured 6000; New-Providence, 3000, white, free blacks and coloured 3000; St. Vincents, slaves 22,000, white and free coloured 1500; Bermuda 5000 blacks; same number of whites; Surinam, 52,000 slaves, 500 white and coloured; Curacoa, slaves 5000, frees 6000; Grenada 29,000 black slaves, 2000 frees; Martinique, 77,500

slaves, 18,000 frees; Berbice, 25,000 slaves, 800 frees; Barbadoes, 69,000 slaves; Jamaica, 319,000; Antigua, 30,000.

Selections from late English and French papers.

LONDON, July 2.

The Duke of Wellington, we understand, denies that there is any foundation for the story of a plot to destroy him and the other Company at the late Ball at Paris.

Messrs. Bruce, Simpson, & Co. whose failure was announced yesterday, have published a notice to their Creditors, in which they assert, that their properties are amply sufficient to liquidate every claim against them, if they shall meet the forbearance of their claimants, and be allowed to realize their assets without the unlimited sacrifice which harsh or precipitate measures must entail.

COMMERCE.

The following commercial article is from a French paper:—

"Trade is very dull, and the same stagnation prevails in all the markets of Europe.—Within the last fortnight there have been considerable arrivals in our ports, chiefly at Havre and Bordeaux; but these arrivals have produced no reduction in the prices of the merchandize in consumption; because, on the one hand, the prices of such commodities, though already very low, are not in proportion with those of goods in the hands of wholesale dealers; and, on the other hand, the prices of these goods being lower than those of Belgium, and even of London, procure us orders from the Netherlands and Switzerland. It even would not be very surprising were our warehouses, by the means of transport, hereafter to supply the countries beyond the Rhine.

"The demand for cotton, has kept up the price of that article, notwithstanding that there have been numerous arrivals; this proves that our manufactories are actively and usefully employed.

"Our attention is at present fixed on the hope which the vintage may afford, speculations in brandy and wine do not commence until a just idea can be formed of the state of the harvest, and the foreign demand.

"French commerce seems destined to receive the greater part of European importations on commission, and to distribute them for consumption, not only in France, but in all the neighboring States. For this advantage, of which we cannot be deprived, we are indebted to the facilities which foreigners find either in promptly realizing the cargoes, or obtaining advances; and it is so much to be desired that they should be strongly encouraged to frequent our ports; for, besides taking the productions of our soil for the return cargoes, they will also export our manufactories. It is well known how highly our silks, and our articles of fashion are esteemed abroad, and there is a great difference between purchases made by foreigners themselves for their own interest, and those which we might make for

export at our own risk. They know perfectly well what articles suit their country; and what they purchase is not exposed like the goods we send them, to lie dead on hand; for we have not yet a sufficient accurate knowledge of the objects in request. This inconvenience, experienced in our shipments, was owing in a great measure, to the want of proper information. We set out as it were, on a venture, and, on arriving at our destination, found results very different from those we expected; but we are now on the point of retaining that valuable knowledge which French commerce has hitherto been and doubtless nothing will remain for us to desire when experienced consuls shall have arrived in the different colonies which our vessels visit."

LONDON, JUNE 20.—*Cruelty of the City of Lubec to the Jews.*—If it be true that the Senate of Lubec have ordered the Jews settled there to leave that city, we can only remark that Lubec deserves to be deprived of her title and privileges as a free and independent city. In the first place, it is a direct violation of the 15th article of the German Confederation, by which it is declared that the Jews should continue in the full enjoyment of all their present rights and privileges, and await a farther decision. In the second place, it is a shocking outrage upon the principles of humanity, and hospitality. It is not pretended that this expulsion is for any crimes committed. But even that charge could not apply to a whole community—to the aged, the infirm, the female, and the infant. We have ever thought that the treatment which the Jews have received has been a disgrace to all countries and to all nations. The fate of never having a home—of being a people without a people's country—of being dispersed over every part of the world, is hard enough; but to have superadded the fate of being treated as criminals and outcasts—of having the punishment of guilt without the commission of guilt—of having their very names pass into a synonyme for all that is bad and trickling, and false and foul—to be the mock and scorn of the rabble—to have the "very dogs bark at them" as they pass, is a degree of suffering to which no race were ever exposed from the creation of the world.—And this has been their lot for ages. If they have been hard and griping, in their dealings, may it not have been occasioned by the treatment they have received? To treat men as if they were incapable of virtue is to make them so. If it be said that the Almighty has decreed them to be wanderers and outcasts, we reply that that Divine Being has no where told us to persecute them. If we wish to make them Christians, is persecution the best method? Is the severe treatment they have received from Christians the most likely way to dispose them in favour of the Christian Religion? We trust that a better and a kinder system will be adopted, and that if the age we live in, be in deeds, and not only in words,

the enlightened age it is said to be, it will be shewn in a juster treatment of the Jews.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—JUNE 11.

Townhend v. Fortunatus Crisp.

This was an action on a promissory note for 725*l.* dated the 20th Jan. 1815.

Mr. Topping for the plaintiff, said, that the parties had married two sisters, on the death of whose father the distribution of certain property was left to the defendant as executor. To the proceeds on the sale of it, the plaintiff had a claim to the extent of 725*l.* for which the note in question was given. He understood that the defence to be made was, that the note was not signed by the defendant, but a forgery to defraud him of his property. On the part of the plaintiff, he should prove very satisfactorily the hand writing of Crisp, not by persons who had seen him affix his name to this instrument, but by persons who were well acquainted with his signature.

The first witness was a man by the name of Staggs, who had long known the defendant, who was a plumber and glazier; he had seen him write, but not often, and was positive that the promissory note was signed by him. The body of it was written by the plaintiff.

A man by the name of Nightingale, a journeyman carpenter, also swore decidedly that the name Fortunatus Crisp was written by the defendant.

James Kemp, a flour wagoner, deposed, that he had not long since bought property of Crisp to the amount of about one thousand pounds; and had received receipts signed by him; from a comparison of these receipts and the promissory note, he was certain that the latter was the hand-writing of defendant.

The Attorney-General in cross-examining this witness, put into his hand the words "Crisp Fortunatus," reversing the defendant's name, and asked him to read it, when, to the astonishment of all present, he said that he could not read. Being asked how he was able then to make the comparison of which he had spoken? he replied that he judged from the letters *s* in the name of Fortunatus Crisp, when he pointed to the letter *f* in the words—"for value received," which was, in fact, the writing of the plaintiff, and to the letter *t* in "Fortunatus." He still, however, persisted that he knew the defendant's hand-writing.

The Attorney General commented, in severe terms, on the conduct of the plaintiff in this case:—and in consequence of some observations which fell from his Lordship, Mr. Topping consented to be nonsuited.

The Attorney General then moved, that the bill should be impounded by his Lordship's officer which was ordered accordingly.

[Townsend was afterwards charged with the forgery and committed.]

GRANT, THE IRISH ROBBER.

A person generally known by the name of Captain Grant, whose extraordinary endowments rendered him competent to achieve much good or evil, after having escaped by means which appear miraculous, from various gaols, was some time since lodged in that of Maryborough, the capital of the Queen's county. Here, being abundantly supplied with money, he treated the prisoners with such things as the place afforded; and repeatedly told the Sheriff, as well as the numerous persons whose curiosity induced them to visit

him, that he would elude their vigilance in defiance of every exertion they could make. The discovery that he had cut his irons nearly through, leaving only sufficient remaining to keep them together, and the substitution of others of most singular weight and thickness, did not appear to disconcert him; he laughed at the zeal of the officers of the detachment, which had induced them to take lodgings opposite the gaol, as a measure of increased security. The night after the immense irons were put on him, he cut through them, and through those of twenty-two other men charged with capital offences; and rushing forward at their head, knocked down two soldiers stationed in the passage, then the turnkey and his assistants; and opening the door, the key of which he had seized, knocked down two soldiers who were at the outside of it, and taking their arms, as he had done in the passage, ran down the street, with six of his associates, crying "stop thief," till the darkness of the night rendered pursuit unavailing. On the first alarm in the prison, a man, confined for debt, and who was taking tea with the gaoler, ran into the passage, and with great presence of mind shut the iron gate, by which means the flight of 16 of the felons was fortunately prevented, and they were remanded to their former quarters. The escape of Grant was almost immediately proclaimed through the country by his depredations. The night after he carried off Mr. White's coach horses from Scotswrath, between Monrath and Abelaix: he committed a robbery near Waterford, sixty English miles distant, and returning with nearly equal rapidity, plundered the house of Mr. Horan, close to Maryburg, of every article of value, as is his general practice.—*Dublin paper.*

LONDON, June 30.

LOUIS XVIII.

Extract of a genuine letter from a French nobleman, dated Paris, May 6, 1816.

"The best answers I can give to questions about Louis XVIII, is to relate, as near as possible, his own remarks, at an audience with which I was honoured last week, after my return from an exile of 24 years. To my congratulations on his Majesty's restoration, he said,

"My friend, I wear indeed the crown of my ancestors, but it is changed into a Crown of Thorns, the pangs of which are only known to, as they are only felt by, its unfortunate bearer. The most abused of my predecessors have been praised for some good traits, while I am blamed without mercy by every one, though it is the study of my life to do nothing but what my conscience approves as just and praiseworthy. If I select my counsellors among the Revolutionists, because I think them best acquainted with the present state of France, I am reproached by the Royalists with worse than ingratitude. If I appoint a Royalist council, the Revolutionists create an alarm by accusing me of an intention to subvert the Constitution. If I have a mixed ministry, as at present, their jealousy and disunion leave me no quiet; and, to thwart each other, they display either an untime-

ly severity or a dangerous weakness. Having a firm belief in the religion of my ancestors, I only do my duty in observing strictly its precepts; but having solemnly promised a religious toleration, I also leave all my subjects a full liberty of conscience. Well, the Catholics therefore suspect me of infidelity, while the Protestants represent me as a superstitious bigot. Though I am unable to satisfy at once all the sufferers in my cause by the Revolution, all are impatient for immediate reward: those whom I can remunerate blame me for not doing enough, while the other pretenders hold me out both as unjust and unfeeling. If I think any particular merit deserves particular distinction, favouritism is the general cry; while, when I disregard some unmerited claims, I am accused either of envy, or ignorance, or neglect. My situation is not less unfortunate with regard to foreigners. Russia has one idea of governing France, England has another, Austria differs from both, and Prussia differs from the three other allies.

When, therefore, I please one I am sure to displease the other, and I am equally tormented with their projects, and humbled by their menaces and pretensions. From Rome and Madrid I am reproached for not introducing religious intolerance; while I am libelled in England and America for not admitting democratic licentiousness under the name of liberty, and anti-social doctrines under the name of liberty of the press. If I punish a traitor, I am styled a merciless tyrant, if I pardon him I am ridiculed as a trembling imbecile. Had I pardoned the three Englishmen, other foreigners would have reproached me with partiality to England; while the French and English factions would have asserted that fear and not clemency was my motive. Even in my own family, opinions are divided about my public acts; some of my relatives seem to think that I sway too much like a successor of a revolutionary upstart; while, on the other hand, the Duke of O—— and his party appear discontented, because I do not govern enough like a revolutionary usurper. After these lamentable facts, you cannot doubt of my sincerity when I affirm, that I long for the moment when my Creator will retake this my Crown of Thorns, by exchanging my throne in this palace of the Tuilleries for my tomb in the abbey of St. Dennis."

"During the whole time his Majesty thus condescended speaking to me tears were in his eyes, and his whole countenance bespoke a grief which must have been so much the more poignant, as policy must generally require its concealment. I am convinced this good Prince, would never have reigned so long, had he not considered it as a duty Providence has imposed on him by his birth."

Report of deaths in the city of New-York, for the week ending on Saturday Aug. 24, 1816.

DISEASES—Hemiplegia, 2; Child-bed, 1; Cholera Infantum, 2; Colic, 1; Consumption, 15; Convulsions, 3; Diarrhoea, 2; Dropsy, 2; Dropsy in the head, 3; Drowned, 3; Dysentery, 2; Fever, 2; Fever, typhus, 1; Hives or Croup, 1; Jaundice, 1; Inflammation of the bowels, 3; Inflammation of the chest, 1; Inflammation of the liver, 1; Measles, 2; Mortification, 1; Old age, 1; Sore Throat, 1; Sprue, 2; Still born, 3; Strangury, 1; Suicide, 1; Syphilis, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Teething, 1; Unknown, 4; Whooping cough, 2; Worms, 1.—Total 70.

Of whom were of the age of 1 year and under, 22; between 1 and 2, 7; 2 and 5, 7; 5 and 10, 2; 10 and 20, 1; 20 and 30, 10; 30 and 40, 8; 40 and 50, 6; 50 and 60, 2; 60 and 70, 3; 70 and 80, 0; 80 and 90, 1.—69. One age unknown drowned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28.

THE FACTIONS.

Every day gives additional assurance, that the terms upon which the factions united last spring have not been kept with that good faith, which one of them, at least, seems to have expected. And, in consequence, we are daily amused with the most bitter complaints against those who have been thus perfidious. The breach of covenant is not, indeed, expressly laid; but it is not, therefore, less evident that that is the real grievance. It is not said, you promised that the Clintonians should be received into the Republican family, and their meretricious intercourse with the federalists forgiven and forgotten; and now, you remove Mr. Yates from office. It is not said, we fulfilled all the stipulations on our part; we supported your Assembly ticket, Congress ticket, and even Gov. Tompkins; and now you treat us still as enemies! This would not do. This would show too plainly that private griefs are the cause of the public tears, which are daily shed for the general amusement.

The resentment of the men of expediency is displayed in a much more captivating form. Indeed it is made to lose even the appearance of resentment. The indignation of the heart comes defecated and purified through the wily brain, and is exhibited as mere patriotism, as the very first rate Republicanism!

The breach seems now wider than ever. And if the federalists were disposed to form another connexion with some section of the democrats; to be again supported, deceived and abandoned, there is now again a glorious opportunity to sow the seeds of shame, and to reap the harvest of infamy.

For now again the prints of the men of expediency are become alive to the dangers of caucus usurpation. Now again they quake with terror at the indissoluble bonds with which the dynasty have fastened the states to the car of the Virginia Domination. Much edifying matter on this subject may be found in the columns of the *Columbian*; and even the *Albany Register* discovers sometimes "*the will to do*," but has not "*the soul to dare*." The disinterested editor of the *latter* paper, having been appointed Post Master by Mr. Monroe, and struggling with the golden chords, ventures no further than to attack the state authorities of New-York, although these constitute one of the strongest pillars of Monroe's ambition, and the Virginia dynasty. But our business is not with that abject "*Placeman*."

The *Columbian* is the great Gun. And for the information of our readers we shall, occasionally, notice its discharges. And when we do, we hope to be distinctly understood, that it is impossible for us, after all that has happened, to feel the least partiality for either of the belligerent factions. We know them all! and we solemnly declare, they are all alike! "The weight of a feather would turn the avoidupois between them."

Nor should we ever notice the arrogant pretensions which they advance, and the disgusting conflicts in which they engage, if we had not some faint hope, that once in a while an honest man, before deluded by the eternal reiteration of devotion to republican principles, in which these political buccaniers indulge, might be enabled to see that spoil and plunder is the object of all of them; or, if that be a hopeless purpose, that federalists, at least, might be hereafter deterred from any connexion with any of them.

We took occasion several weeks since to say

that these factionists would *certainly split*; that they would quarrel and "snarl and bite, and play the dog" towards each other. And thereupon the *Columbian*, lest a federalist might be gratified by beholding the fell animosities which the "brethren of the same principle" cherished towards each other, exhorted them for the honour of the party, to cultivate concord and unanimity; adding withal, that the *Courier* would be highly gratified with their quarrels. We frankly acknowledged that their quarrels would gratify us, and declared that they could not abstain from them. Nor can they. They must "snarl and bite and play the dog." There are so many of them, who must live on the public, or not live at all; they stand so horribly in each other's way, that what with Burrites, Lewisites, Clintonians, and Madisonians, democracy like "the Leech hath three daughters, that cry, give, give, and a fourth, and it is not enough. And however they may deceive the people, they cannot deceive each other, for they know each other too well. Before the people they present a band of inflexible ardent republicans, but they know each other to be a herd of factious hungry desperate office hunters. Now is it possible, that such men should long agree? Three naked men with spurs on, might as well sleep comfortably on one mattress, as that these men should harmonize. It is because we know their cupidity, their eagerness for the public money, their contempt and execration of one another, that we wish them to quarrel; and for this reason also, we know that they will and must quarrel. And if at last the people shall fairly understand how different these gentry are in their *dens*, from the exhibition they make *before them*, honesty and talents may have some chance of being called into the public service. And we now give these desperate factionists notice, that taking the part of neither, and having not the slightest inkling of partiality for either, we shall hold up their bickerings to the public scorn as long as they cannot refrain from indulging in them.

The federalists have retired from the conflict; and the eyes of the people are fixed upon the democrats, and upon them alone. Beware therefore, ye lofty patriots, and exclusive republicans! lest the spectators hiss you all, with as much deserved contempt, as ye hiss each other!

The *Columbian* was formerly conducted by Mr. Holt. Last summer Mr. Irvine became a partner and sole Editor, and this summer sole proprietor also. It was well understood here, that Mr. Holt was not pleased with the manner in which Mr. Irvine conducted the editorial department, during the year in which they were partners. But the ground of Mr. Holt's discontent was not understood. We are very glad to see it explained in the *Columbian* of Monday, in these words:

"Before John C. Spencer set about publishing extracts of letters from Mr. Holt, he ought to have asked whether exceptions had not been taken by him (H) to conduct the *Columbian* on the most independent republican plan; whether he had not labored to prove, that an independent paper could not find support; that, in short, men and parties were deluded, or corrupt, and they who expected their friendship must be like them. If ever these assertions be denied, we hold ourselves bound to prove the affirmative."

What others may think of this precious article we know not; but we do consider it very precious.

Let us look at it—it is richly worth the trouble. Mr. Holt and Mr. Irvine are partners. Their paper does not make a great deal of money.

Very naturally they confer often together on the best means of making it productive. Both are the friends of Mr. Clinton; both desirous of promoting his views. To make money and to elevate Mr. Clinton they both desire. In all this there is nothing particularly reprehensible, considering they are both democrats. But how are these things to be accomplished? Mr. Irvine is for an "independent republican plan"—that is—as we understand it—to belabour every body who assaults Mr. Clinton, whether at Albany or Washington. Mr. Holt says no—it wout answer. Such a paper cannot find support. You may say what you will of independent republicanism—it is all very pretty, to be sure—but I have tried it—I know there's no such thing *here*—I know the ground better than you do—and I tell you, the people are "*deluded*," and the party "*corrupt*;" and if you intend to *make money*, you must aid in keeping up the *delusion* of the one, and you must, with all your might, applaud the *corruption* of the other—in one word, we must extol every thing that is done by the powers that be—and if we do—depend upon it, the *deluded people* will read our paper with eagerness; and the *corrupt government* will overwhelm us with its patronage. This is the way, Mr. Irvine, and the only way, to make money—depend upon it, it is.

This plan Mr. Irvine, it seems, rejected; and as Mr. Holt would agree to no other, he sold out. The Columbian therefore is, hereafter, to be conducted "*on the most independent republican plan*." A promise, which the public will please to bear in mind, till they hear from us again.

But we appeal to the people whether it is possible to establish, by more incontestible proof than the above extract exhibits, the corruption of the men who have won their hearts, by everlastingly preaching republicanism. Mr. Holt has served in the ranks of democracy for twenty years, and knows its nature perfectly. His sincerity can be as little doubted as his knowledge, for he was talking about the *best way* of making money, and to *his partner*. And with this knowledge and this sincerity, he describes the public sentiment to be a *delusion*, and, as a necessary consequence, the government which is founded upon it, as *corrupt*. In other words—the people, who at heart, are honest, to whom liberty and republicanism are dear, are cheated by men, who *delude* them with their own professions of devotion to liberty and republicanism. It is exactly what we have always said of democracy. Mr. Holt owns it—to *his partner*; but he would make money by concealing it—from the PEOPLE!

COMMUNICATED.

THE REPUBLIC.—It is admitted by all eminent statesmen, that a republic is the happiest and best government in the world; but the most difficult one to preserve. It has an inherent tendency to degenerate into monarchy and despotism, from which it is only preserved by the counteractive influence of the political wisdom and virtue of the people.—The political and moral depravity of a republic keep pace with each other. The present state of this nation confirms the fact, and the history of all republics has proved it. Every individual of the community observes the progress and increase of moral depravity, because it is the interest of every one to oppose it. In this we are unanimous. We calculate the increase of vice by referring to the records of a court, and unanimously acknowledge and condemn it; but the progress of political corruption is unobserved and unacknowledged by a republic; unobserved by the people, because they are deceived by their

artful and ambitious leaders and blinded by prejudice and party spirit; unacknowledged by the aspiring leaders, because it is their *interest* to conceal, instead of exposing it. If the suppression of political depravity were as compatible with the ambition and interest of *all*, as the suppression of moral depravity, it would be as universally seen, acknowledged and opposed. A republic would be eternal. A republic is intrinsically more liable to degenerate into despotism, than even a monarchy, because—1. The prerogatives of a king are well known; 2. The whole people view him with a jealous eye, and therefore mark and oppose the first encroachments upon their rights. On the contrary, the citizens of the republic are *blindly partial* to their leaders, because they elect them themselves, and actually vote for them on account of personal attachment. They possess so much confidence in their *chosen* rulers, that they are incapable of seeing the sly encroachments they make upon their rights, annually in their legislature. If all the political crimes which have been committed by the ruling party, had been committed at one time, before party spirit existed, or demagogues had deluded and corrupted the people, who can believe it would have been borne? Call to mind all the follies and crimes which have been committed since the reign of Jefferson, and you must be astonished to see that the authors of them are not only pardoned, but applauded, honored, and blindly worshipped!

It is on account of the faculty of blinding, corrupting, and deceiving the people, that a republic is proverbially ungrateful to her best benefactors. The Athenians were easily made to believe they were doing the state service by banishing Aristides, poisoning Socrates, and committing other similar acts of wickedness and folly. What is peculiarly unfortunate, is, that the people of all governments, by growing familiar with the vices which accumulate before their eyes, cease to view them with horror; and by becoming habituated to the burthens which multiply upon their shoulders, cease to notice their weight. This government, at this moment, is an example which will astonish posterity. An example of a people applauding folly; rewarding and honoring the robbers of their rights; and licking the hand that burdens them, as the farmer burdens his horse. I do not attribute this conduct in the people to corruption—I believe they are still virtuous—I know the majority are, but they are deceived by the leaders they fondly choose, and blinded by prejudice and party rage. It may naturally be asked how this state of public delusion is to be dissipated. I believe the time has passed when reason could have any influence upon the public mind; and that the only thing which can make the people discover their errors, is the chastisement which those errors will bring upon them. Any one who is acquainted with the nature of man and of government, must see clearly that a great national calamity is not distant; a calamity which will be the natural consequence of errors now applauded.—The present blindness of the people resembles that which existed among the Jews previous to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

Major Gen. GAINES arrived the City of Washington, on Friday last, on his way to New-York.

Latest Liverpool Prices, July 17.

"Pot-ashes 53 to 60s; pearl 53 to 54; quercitron 16 to 20; cotton, upland bowed, 16 to 19; Tennessee, 15 to 19; New-Orleans, 13 to 19; Sea

Island, 2s to 2s 2d; flaxseed 6s 9d to 7s; flour, F. & S. 34 38s; wheat, 10s 6d to 11s; rice 38 to 40; tobacco, best Virg. 7d to 14; Maryland, 6d to 1s; Georgia, Carolina and Kentucky, 7 to 10.

Doubloons, 78 to 79s per oz.; Portugal gold coin, 80s; dollars 4s 6d."

(COPY)

Treasury Department, 29th July, 1816.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th inst. stating that you have been informed by his Britannic Majesty's Consul at New-York, "that a discrimination between British and American vessels disadvantageous to the former, exists at that port, in the charges for pilotage, and the fees demanded by the wardens, and of the health office, which appears expressly contrary to the stipulations contained in a clause of the second article of the late convention."

The convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of his Britannic Majesty, and the act of Congress concerning the convention, constitute the law of the United States upon the subjects to which they relate; and you are aware, that instructions have been issued from the department to the collectors of the customs, to insure a faithful execution of the law in favor of British vessels arriving in the ports of the United States.

It may happen, however, that under the acts of the Legislature of the state of New-York, a discrimination for local purposes, such as you represent may have been introduced prior to the ratification of the Commercial convention, and may not have been since directly annulled or repealed by the authority which introduced it. But in a general view of our system of jurisprudence, it has fallen within your observation that the provisions of the state laws are virtually suspended whenever they become inconsistent with the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, and that every state, court and magistrate must, in every litigated case, decide accordingly. It is understood, indeed, that in relation to the very subject of the discrimination to which you allude, and since the ratification of the commercial convention, a judicial decision has been pronounced in the city of N. York, upon the principle which has just been stated.

You will perceive therefore, Sir, that if there shall at any time be an attempt to enforce a discrimination between British and American vessels, disadvantageous to the former, and contrary to the stipulations of the commercial convention, the party aggrieved will have an adequate remedy in that case, as in every other case of an injury inflicted by a breach of our laws, upon an appeal to the judicial authority of the country. But however desirable it always must be to facilitate a faithful execution of the convention, I must add (after having submitted your communication to the President,) that it does not lie within the duties or powers of this department to regulate or controul the conduct of the State authorities. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

A. J. DALLAS.

To Anth'y St. John Baker, Esq.

H. B. Consul General.

CHARLESTON, August 10.

LATEST FROM HAVANNA.

From Capt. GEORGE, of the schr. *Caroline*, arrived on Saturday from the Havanna, in 6 days, we have obtained the following items of verbal intelligence:

A short time before the *Caroline* left, General APDACA, ex-governor of Havanna, (ac-

companied by seven sail of transports, containing 700 troops,) had sailed a second time for Vera Cruz, in the Spanish government ship *Diana*.

The new Governor, (Don *Hundred Fires*), had rendered himself very unpopular, by his strict and oppressive administration. The inhabitants generally were dissatisfied with his measures.—The planters had been compelled to pay 25 cents for every box of sugar made on their estates, and an additional tax had been levied upon each slave—but of what amount we do not learn.

A British man-of-war brig (probably the *Bermuda*, which lately went from Nassau) sailed in company with the *Caroline*, as was supposed to cruise against the Carthaginian privateers, which still continued very numerous around the coast of Cuba.

The day before the *Caroline* sailed, two Spanish vessels arrived from the coast of Africa, one with 300 and the other with 270 slaves on board. A small schooner had also recently arrived at Mantanzas from the coast, with 70 slaves. These vessels reported that the British cruisers, were very numerous, and constantly on the alert in annoying the slave trade.

On or about the 20th ult. a Spanish brig from Philadelphia, with 279 barrels of gunpowder on board, was captured by a Carthaginian privateer, off the Double Headed Shot Keys, and after taking out the crew, she was set fire to and blown up, with every thing on board.

The fleet of African traders which have been for some time past fitting out at Havanna, sixteen in number, mostly fast sailing brigs, well armed and manned, sailed for the coast about 7 days before Captain George left there.

Markets at Havanna.—Muscovado sugars \$9 a 10; White do. 13 a 14; Brown do. 10 a 11; Coffee 11 a 12; Molasses 8 bits per keg; Flour 18; Rice 9; Hams, lb. 27 cents; Butter 20 cents.

Selections from late English Papers.

LONDON, July 13.

Dr. Herbert Marsh is to be the new Bishop of Landaff, and the selection of this distinguished character does great honor to Government. The Protestant Church has not a more vigorous defender—and indeed it stands in need of such defenders. In him we shall find no disposition to graft the Catholic upon the Protestant Church. He is a decided enemy to the Catholic question—a decided friend to the Constitution in Church as established by the Revolution. With such men, and with a strong expression of the public voice, which, as far as in us lies, we shall never cease to call for, the Church will be safe, and the prediction of the Bishop of Norwich will not be fulfilled. There is in the *Dublin Evening Post* we received this morning, a letter from his Lordship to the Secretary of the Catholic Board, Mr. Hay—

"If the public," says the *Dublin Evening*

Post, will peruse the following letter with the same feelings that we have, they will be satisfied that any attempt to describe our emotions would but wrong them." We use the same expressions, but with far different feelings.—The following is the letter.—

"Dear Sir—The very judicious and conciliatory petitions from the Catholic Clergy and Laity make me (if it be possible) more anxious than ever to lend my feeble aid in support of a cause, which you well know I have most sincerely at heart; and therefore, in spite of age and infirmity, I went to London, on purpose that I might be present in the House of Lords on the 21st of last month: nor do I repent of having taken this journey—no man could have conducted the important business committed to his care with more discretion, more zeal or more ability than Lord Donoughmore did; and we were, in fact, victorious. Pass some few MONTHS (for I will not say YEARS) and we shall be completely so.

"Adieu—Believe me, dear Sir,

"Sincerely and affectionately yours,
HENRY NORWICH.

"Norwich, July 4th, 1816.

To Edward Hay, Esq."

If victory to the Catholic cause be so boldly and openly anticipated, it will become the Church of England to look to itself. Let the Ministers of it be no longer supine; let those who are members of it awake at length to the danger with which it is surrounded. And if its ministers and members be active and "stirring with the lark," the closing prediction of the Bishop of Norwich will be signally and utterly defeated.—*Courier*.

It was noticed some days ago that an application had been made from a Committee of Ship Owners for the port of London to the Lords of the Admiralty, for an indemnification for the losses sustained in Canada by the seamen deserting the merchant ships in that quarter, to serve on board his Majesty's vessels on the Lakes, which they had been tempted to do by an extravagant bounty being held out to them. The following is a copy of the answer returned by the Admiralty:

"Admiralty Office, July 9, 1816.

"Sir—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 3d inst. written by desire of a Committee of Ship Owners of the port of London, relative to the disastrous consequences arising to the shipping interest from the circumstance of men volunteering from merchant ships into his Majesty's ships on the Lakes of Canada, I am commanded to acquaint you, that their Lordships had not originally sanctioned the proceedings of which the Committee complain; that they have called on Lieutenant Hugo to account for his conduct on the occasion; that they have taken measures to prevent a recurrence of the practice, and are endeavouring to enter volunteers for the service of Canada, but that their Lordships cannot

by any means feel themselves called on to comply with the further propositions made in your letter.—I am, sir, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW.

"To John William Buckle, Esq.

Deputy Chairman of the Committee."

LONDON, JULY 15.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers of Thursday, and this morning of Friday last.

Four new Marshals of France have been created. The Duke de Coigny, the Count de Viomenil, the Duke de Feltre, and General Bournonville; an equal division between the Emigrants and those who have been concerned in the revolution. Several of the persons implicated in the late conspiracy have appealed to the Court of Cassation against their sentence.

One of these papers, quoting an article from Petersburg, says, that in a treaty between Russia and the United States, the latter have ceded to the former two of their ports in the Pacific Ocean. In the Pacific? What ports can they be?

The Paris papers seem to be almost as well informed upon the state of our Government as the Opposition papers. They seem to rely with great confidence upon the reports of a change of Ministry; reports which, we have every reason to believe, have not the least foundation.

There is one assertion which they make, which it is proper to notice, for the purpose of contradicting it: It is that every new Ministry in England, since 1799, have held out hopes to the Catholics that their claims would be conceded—an assertion which could have proceeded from the grossest ignorance.

There is nothing besides worth notice in these papers. The French funds are lower, 5870 c. Exchange on London, 25 1-10.

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, JULY 7.

The King will to-morrow review the twelve legions of the National Guards of Paris, on the Boulevard la Madeleine.

Some Carthusians, who have survived the revolution, have recently re-entered the Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble.

The Duke d'Angouleme, who quitted Paris the 4th, at ten in the evening, slept on the night between the 5th and 6th at Auxerre, at the house of the Count de Guyon the Prefect.

The Ex-General Bonnaire was transferred yesterday from the prison of P Abbaye to that of St. Pelagie.

The King has granted the title of Marechal de Camp to the Chevalier de Fleuriot, the Vendean General.

The Court of Cassation will be occupied next Thursday with the appeal of the Authors and Distributors of *Nain Tricolore*.

The following statement is given of the number of demands for the decoration of the royal order of the Legion of Honour, up to the 1st of Jubo:—at the Grand Chancellerie

11,000, at the Ministry of the Interior 10,000, at that of War 15,000, at that of Justice 6000, at that of the Marine 6000, and at that of Finance 6000—Total 54,000.

We hear that the Prince Primate, Ex Grand Duke of Frankfort, lies dangerously ill at Ratsbon.

ASSIZE COURT.

Yesterday, the Court continued occupied in hearing the defences of the various prisoners. After the different Counsel had been heard, the President asked the prisoners, whether they had any thing to add in their defence? Only the following said any thing worthy of notice:

Tolleron spoke indignantly of the greater part of the accused being described as of the *dregs of the people*.—His family had not worm eaten parchments to show, but it was well known in the department of the Nievre for centuries of virtues.

The woman Picard pronounced with a lively emotion, interrupted by sobs and tears, the following speech:

"I have nothing to add to my defence, except to intreat the Gentlemen of the Jury to pity an unhappy woman. My only crime is that of having been weak enough to receive those cursed cards, without revealing it to my husband. I entreat you to have compassion on M. Desbaunes! I have been the cause of his misfortune. He belongs to a respectable family, to which I owed great obligations in my infancy; his father rendered me great service; and now I am the cause that he is deprived of the embraces of his son. I however, alone shall undergo the consequences of my crime, and shall not feel the disgrace; when I return to my country, of receiving the reproaches of an afflicted parent."

Sourdon delivered a very long discourse.—The first part of it was full of declamation against the prejudices of birth, and of historical parallels drawn from the conduct of Cardinal Mazarine. He was requested by the President to confine himself to his cause. "What am I reproached with?" continued he—"with having composed songs in favor of Bonaparte, and sung them at the Cafe Montansier. Ah! Gentlemen, think of those men of letters, those men of genius, who have so often changed sides—of those *girouettes*, those political chameleons, always ready to embrace the party of the strongest; and reflect whether you can impute it as a crime to me—the obscure author of some ephemeral compositions—the having been for a moment carried away by the torrent of example!" He confessed his knowledge of the cards and proclamations, and declared it to have been his intention to denounce to the government the machinations going on. But he contended, that if the association of the patriots of 1816 was a conspiracy, it was the most pitiable, the most ridiculous one in the annals of the world. Instead of mischief, it had by its discovery produced salutary effects. To use

a vulgar comparison, the conspirators had done the same to the government that a prisoner would do, who, thinking that he gave his victim a fatal draught, should administer to him the elixir of long life.

The speech of Sourdon displayed proofs of erudition, logic, and sometimes of oratorical talents.

The President then summed up, and concluded with an immense number of questions put to the consideration of the Jury, with regard to the respective guilt of the principals, the accomplices and the *non-revealers*. The Jury retired to deliberate at seven o'clock in the evening.

PARIS, July 12.

This morning the Persons condemned at the Court of Assize were removed from the Conciergerie to Bicetre. Carbonneau is the most affected. He has constantly present to his mind the misery to which his wife and children will remain exposed. Tolleron and Pleignier curse him for being the author of their ruin, by the declarations he made against them when he was arrested. It is remarked that the moral faculties of Pleignier have become greatly enfeebled. He no longer desires to see his wife. Charles and Lafranc appear affected at the punishment to which they are condemned, on account of their age. In the port folio of Charles a small knife was found, with which he resolved to kill himself. Dervin and Desbaunes seem indifferent.—Madame Picard is sick; she has positively appealed against the judgment. Lascause and Warren testify rather joy than sorrow.

Of all those condemned to seclusion, the two Bonassiers, father and son, seem the least affected, Descubes Gonneau and Philippe maintain a gloomy silence. Henri and Jacques Ozere console themselves with the hope of pardon, for which they say application was made on Sunday to a great Princess by the wife of one of them.

The last letters from London speak in a very positive manner of an approaching change in the English Ministry, but cast a doubt on the news given in the English journals of the Duke of Wellington being about to enter into the Administration. It would appear that the place of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had been offered him, but that he did not accept it.

The capital convicts Pleignier, Carbonneau and Tolleron, have appealed to the Court of Cassation. Those condemned to deportation have also appealed, with the exception of Dervin, Desbaunes, and the woman Picard.

A great number of English travellers, particularly members of Parliament, continue to land at Calais. The English General Lord Hill arrived there on the 7th, and immediately set off for Cambray.

Five per Cent. Consols, 58 7-10—Bank actions 1056.